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December 20, 1859-ly. Superintendent.

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April 13, 1860-w&wtff. Teoman copy.

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Feb. 8, 1860.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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April 9, 1860-w&wtff.

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February 22, 1860-ly.

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[Oct. 28, 1853.]

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Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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Feb. 8, 1860.

50 BOXES Pearl Starch;

50 boxes Star Candles;

24 boxes Tallow Candles;

30 boxes Rosin Soap;

30 boxes German Soap; for sale by

April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

25 BBLs. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon,

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Oct. 24, 1860-w&wtff.

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The enterprising proprietor of

CHESNUT GROVE

(The Purest Medicinal Agent ever known), has furnished the community a stimulant Pure, Healthful and Invigorating, at the same time a mild, delicious beverage. It is calculated to do away with the vile drugged stuff that is palmed off on the community, and which is injurious to body and mind. In addition to the certificates beneath, he has received a Diploma from the State Agricultural Society, and additional testimony from Dr. Jackson, of Boston, who testifies under oath to its absolute purity.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9th, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of Chesnut Grove Whisky which you sent us, and find that it contains none of the Poisonous Substances known as Fusil Oil, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskey in general use.

BOOTH, GARRET & CAMAC,

Analytical Chemists.

New York, Sept. 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of Chesnut Grove Whisky, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAS. R. CHILTON, Analytical Chemist.

Boston, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of Chesnut Grove Whisky, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oil, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the Grain used in manufacturing it.

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nov23 w&wtffm.

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AND

All Kinds of Country Produce,

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All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September. Interest charged after maturity.

BOURBON WHISKY.

A large stock of all ages, from new to seven years old.

N. O. Sugar. Plantation Molasses.

Crushed Sugar. Golden Syrup.

Pulverized Sugar. Sugar House Molasses.

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Preserving Sugar. Mackerel and Herring.

Soap; Garden and Farm Seeds; Bacon; Candles; Shoulders; Agricultural Implements; Lard Oil; Hams; Sides; Coal Oil; Flour and Meal; Crackers; Prime Lard; Wines; Domestic Liquors; Sardines; Fine Brandy; Champagne; Caviar; Tallow; Hoes; Shovels; and Spades; Nails; Madeira; Port; Sherry; Paint; Oil; Varnish; White Lead; and Turpentine; Lime; Tobacco; Cigars, &c., &c.

Our stock embraces every article usually kept in the grocery business, which we offer to cash or prompt time customers at such prices as will make it to their advantage to trade with us.

sep24 w&wtff. W. H. KEENE & CO.

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100 KEES Lindenberger & Co.'s White Lead;

25 boxes Chrome Green;

25 boxes Chrome Yellow;

50 kegs Zinc White;

100 lbs. Red Lead;

1 bbl. English Lamp Black;

3 cases American Yellow;

15 gallons Japan Varnish;

15 gallons Demar Varnish;

15 gallons Copal Varnish;

1 bbl. best Linseed Oil;

1 bbl. Turpentine, with full assortment of Brushes of all kinds, at

April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S

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PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

BRANDY OR CHAMPAGNE.

December 7, 1859.

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I CAN supply the citizens of Frankfort with

Wood. By sending their orders to my Stable, near the Railroad Depot, they can get a load of wood in one hour at any time. Price \$3 per cord, or \$1 50 for a Half Cord load. Orders solicited.

Nov. 18, 1859-ly. JOHN HENDERSON.

FRESH OYSTERS. FRANKFORT

AGENCY OF STEEL'S CELEBRATED "S" OYSTERS.

We have commenced receiving, and will be constantly supplied with the above celebrated Oysters throughout the season.

sep21 w&wtff. W. H. KEENE & CO.

VESPER GAS.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at Manufacturers' prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these Lamps.

W. H. KEENE & CO.

April 1, 1859-w&wtff.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass on our lands by passing through the same, leaving down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. EMILY SCARCE,

THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, August 13, 1860.

SETTLE UP! SETTLE UP!

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Haverth, dec'd, will please call at my office and settle their accounts. And those having claims against her estate are requested to present them.

Q. W. CRADDOCK, Adm'r.

Sept. 12, 1859-ly.

10,000 MORE of these Fine Cigars, just received at

Ap. 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.'S.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ALEXANDER WARREN, under indictment in the Mercer Circuit Court, by change of venue from Fayette County Court, for the murder of Benj. C. Blaine, has escaped from the Mercer County Jail and is now at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Warren, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the

THE COMMONWEALTH.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

Memories.

BY MARY MORTON GRAVES.

When the pale moon looks calmly down,
And the twilight hour has come,
How memory loves to linger round
My childhood's early home!
Yes, there each well-remembered form
And smiling face appears—
Distinctly can I see them now,
Through the mist of many years.

I well remember, even now,
How, through the woodland wild,
My mother led me by the hand,
A careless, happy child:
"Twas long ago—yet methinks I see
The smiling meadows still,
And the little rivulet singing by
The cottage on the hill.

I see my noble father there—
I see him, as of yore,
As when, a little child, I ran
To meet him at the door:
When a quiet, calm, and loving light,
Shone in his eyes so mild,
As he proudly bent his manly form
To bless his well-loved child.

The little brook still sings along—
Is singing merrily still;
The cottage yet is standing there
Upon the cool green hill;
And children still are playing there,
Upon the velvet ground,
But ah! how changed the scene to me—
There are strangers all around!

That father, he died long ago,
And I'm an orphan now;
His parting hand, long time ago,
Was laid upon my brow,
And now the mourning cypress tree
Bends o'er his lowly tomb,
And the pure white robe is blooming there
Amid the church-yard's gloom.

Ah, yes! my father's laid to rest—
The last sad prayer is said—
And he, who was ever kind and true,
Is numbered with the dead!
Our loving circle's broken now—
Our circle—once so gay—
And the wealth and pride of our happy home
Has forever passed away!

Among my dreams of happier days,
While in distant lands I roam,
The purest one will ever be
Of my childhood's early home.
I loved it then—I cherish it now—
And cherish I ever will,
Till they lay one down in the churchyard
When my heart's wild throbbings are still.

Frankfort, December 31, 1860.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings Continued.

WASHINGTON, December 11.

Senate.—The House bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes and authorize a loan, &c., was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution was taken up relating to that portion of the President's message relating to secession.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the expenses of that branch of the public service could be reduced without detriment to the safety of the country, and if so, that they may be further instructed to report to what extent and what particular branch or branches can be dispensed with or reduced. Adopted.

Mr. Bigler then took the floor, having yielded yesterday. He said he would go with the Senator from Illinois, with the men of every party who will devote themselves to the great work of rescuing the country from the impending danger. "Mr. President, for weal or woe, I am a Union man; I am for the Union as made by our fathers; I am for the Constitution and the Union." Mr. Bigler concluded that in Pennsylvania and New York there were more votes than in all the States threatening secession. The Republican party has gained its last victory. Let us then remain together.

Mr. Iverson said, the South does not fear the operation of Personal Liberty Bills, Fugitive Slave Laws, &c. If they were all repealed we fear the mob law most. It has been said that the amendments will be made so that a State may be sued for the damages to the amount of value for slaves refused to be given up; such a law is worthless; you can't sue a State, if in its sovereign capacity the case cannot be brought to court. The vote of the late Presidential contest shows the public sentiment at the North. All the Douglas, Non-interference, Squatter Sovereignty party in the North cannot prevail. [Laughter.] Under Black Republicanism the border slave States become a burthen. If the South is left to herself the slave population will increase in thirty years from four and a half to thirty millions; the slave population will preponderate. If the North prevail universal emancipation will eventually take place in the government.

Mr. Pugh said—Do you hope to continue the Union from the extraordinary speech just heard? When the people of any State, Territory, or community do not desire slavery, my right arm shall go from the socket before I will force them to accept it.

Mr. Iverson said—I refer you to my speech of February 23d of last year, when I was in the chair; you did not say yes then; I refer to the Burns fugitive slave case.

Mr. Pugh—That's the only case.

Mr. Iverson read from the Globe to prove that Mr. Pugh did not adhere now to what he had stated previously to this session.

Mr. Pugh—Let me read the rest. [Laughter.] I contradict that the Fugitive Slave Law was trampled under foot.

Mr. Iverson—Twenty years ago a report was made by order of the Virginia Legislature proving that \$100,000 worth of slaves were lost annually from its limits by their being fugitives.

Mr. Pugh—I do not believe that all the slave States have lost \$100,000 by their fugitives.

Mr. Douglas—Like many other laws, the Fugitive Slave Law is not enforced in every State.

Mr. Green—If a man runs off a horse, his loss is a pecuniary consideration only; but to steal a nigger is something more. I wish the strong arm of a government to discharge its functions. The government that won't do it I would spit upon. I would sooner have the despotism of Louis Napoleon or the Prince of Wales over me than a government that would not command respect.

Mr. Douglas—No law can be said to be left unexecuted unless it has been brought before a court of some sort.

Mr. Green—I do not uphold the sentiment of stealing horses or negroes.

Mr. Douglas—I speak only as to the non-execution of the laws.

Mr. Fitch—I know that in my State for the last twenty-five years there has been but one instance of the rescue of a fugitive slave.

Mr. Powell—Some time ago a negro ran away from Kentucky to Illinois, and the Governor of the latter Commonwealth did not perform his duty.

Mr. Wade—If I recollect right the indictment did not show that the party was ever in Kentucky.

Mr. Powell—the gentleman is evidently mistaken.

Mr. Wade—I don't know much about it.

Mr. Powell—You had better then investigate the facts of the case before you draw the attention of the Senate to it.

Mr. Pugh—Is the gentleman (Mr. Powell) aware of all the facts?

Mr. Powell—The Governor of Illinois was wrong.

Mr. Davis—Alas! It all resulted in criminalization and recrimination.

Mr. Mason—Our grievances are great; we have been humiliated.

Mr. Douglas—Congress should apply the necessary legislation. A convention of separate States to settle this matter is not necessary.

Mr. Mason—We have become satisfied that unless we have evidence that the Constitution and laws will be upheld by a convention of the different States, we are not bound to remain in the Union.

Mr. Collamer—The State Legislatures should aid in establishing a fraternal feeling.

Mr. Wigfall—Slaves have been recognized as property in at least three places in the Constitution. Our rights have been violated.

Mr. Douglas—Because the rights of the States have been violated, does that justify them in leaving the Union?

Mr. Wigfall—Does the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) intend of answering one question, propose another?

Mr. Davis cited the bill annulling the legislation of Kansas.

This caused a general interchange of expressions between Messrs. Davis, Wigfall, Brown, and Douglas, tending which—

On motion of Mr. Wigfall, the Senate, at half-past four, adjourned.

House.—Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, did not rise to make a speech, but to express an anxious desire that the select committee should commence their business and present their deliberations in some tangible form. His hope was, however, faint as to any useful result. If anything was to be done to save his State it must be done at once. The election for delegates to the State Convention takes place on the 29th inst., and the Convention meets on the 7th of January. What means these crowded galleries? His answer was, the excitement which pervades the public mind, not only here but throughout the country; all are looking to Congress to do something.

He hoped the House would stop this debate and do something, if possible, to produce harmony among the people. There was a pure beam of light from Boston which may ultimately have a good effect upon the public mind. Let the North show a returning sense of justice, and the question which now agitates all will be taken into the hands of the people for proper settlement.

He trusted that the committee would do something to harmonize the distracted public mind. He knew that Alabama would not remain in the Confederacy longer than the fifteenth of January, unless something was speedily done. He was not a secessionist; he desired peace predicated on the principles of the Constitution. If you can give us that you can help us to remain in the Union as long as the sun shall shine, and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of this government.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., briefly gave the reasons why he should serve on the committee. He might be blamed or censured, but in acting where his conscience approved he defied the opinion of the world. He stood not here as the representative of his own preferences, but for the interests of his own constituents. He regretted that the resolution under which the committee was raised came from a distinguished son of Virginia.

He had entertained an opinion that the southern members should withdraw and leave the Republicans to submit a report for consideration, but this could not be done. The Constitution was sufficient for the protection of southern rights if executed to the letter and the spirit. If our government rests for its construction upon public opinion, he would have no hope from that source, nor that it could be preserved by compromise or the use of the sword.

The Republicans have destroyed the only bond which can bind the Union. The subject-matter referred to this committee did not belong to this house. It grew out of principles and systems in the Northern States directly at war with the safety and material interests of the South. If there were any action at all, it should originate with the States.

The House voted and refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins—95 against 101.

Mr. Hawkins, lest silence should be construed into consent to serve on the committee, wished to say with all deference and good feeling for those who voted against his request, that he would not serve.

Mr. Boyce asked to be excused from service on the committee.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, objected.

Mr. Burnett thought the refusal to excuse gentlemen was extraordinary, after they have made up their minds upon mature reflection and in justice to their respective States that they cannot serve. He was satisfied that the committee did not express the sentiment of the various sections. The representatives of South Carolina will only remain here a few days longer, why then refuse to excuse Mr. Boyce? Is force the mode and manner of instituting measures with a view to restore peace and good feeling in the country?

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, replied that he would not use force. He was one of those who refused to excuse Mr. Hawkins, and now, after the lecture of Mr. Burnett, he felt it his duty to vindicate his vote. Present affairs are big with the fate of the Republic, and discussion on the question was not likely to do any good. He however expressed his surprise and mortification that the Republican side of the House had refused to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Curtis wished to say that his party had not refused to discuss, he would do so at the proper time. He wanted the committee of which he was a member to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Smith, resuming, said he expected the opportunity would have been presented of exhibiting the different views of members as a means of influencing and acting on the committee. He was anxious to see every State participate in the deliberations of the committee, and hence he could not excuse Mr. Hawkins, because if this be done, Florida would be unrepresented.

Mr. Burnett, in an explanation, said this Government is not to be saved by mere eulogies on the Union, but by speedy action.

Mr. Smith resumed. Nobody expected to see force used to compel Mr. Hawkins to serve, or desire to visit him with punishment, other than that of mere opinion. If the gentleman is resolved not to serve on the committee, let him refuse, but not make a request to be excused with a private determination not to perform his duty.

The House refused to excuse Mr. Boyce by a tie vote.

Mr. Smith, of Va., having been informed that Mr. Hawkins supposed he had made some insinuations to his prejudice, disclaimed any such intention, and spoke of the uprightness and integrity of the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. Hawkins was understood to be satisfied with the explanation.

Mr. Morrill asked to be excused from serving on the committee, because of other duties which fully employed his time.

After some debate, Mr. Corwin offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the select committee to employ a clerk at \$4 per day, and that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the House, until they shall report or be otherwise discharged.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Bill, and a bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. Sherman introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to enquire and report whether any Superintendent of Indian Affairs or Indian Agents can be dispensed with without public detriment. He also presented the petition of Thaddeus Hyatt for relief for the people of Kansas.

Mr. Garnett objected to the petition, but the House referred it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., made an ineffectual attempt to introduce his Union loving declaration resolution.

The question on excusing Mr. Morrill was taken and negatived.

Mr. Hawkins wished to propose an amendment to change the Constitution. He was opposed to legislation for expediency.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., objected.

Mr. Branch offered a resolution which was adopted, that the States be called on to-morrow for bills and resolutions, and that those relative to the state of the Union, be referred to the Select Committee. At half past 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

[WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The Senate passed the House loan bill, after reducing it from ten millions to three, and then adjourned.

In the House, a large number of resolutions, &c., were introduced. For the want of room, we are compelled to omit them all except the following, which are the most important:

Mr. McClernand introduced a resolution resolving that the Committee of Thirty-three be instructed to enquire and report whether Congress has Constitutional power to make the people of any particular State or municipal corporation therein liable to indemnify the owner of any slave escaping into such State and who has been rescued from rightful custody or otherwise, and also whether it is expedient to establish a special federal policy for the purpose of executing the laws of the United States and promptly suppressing any unlawful resistance thereto, and also whether any further legislation is required to secure a prompt action and full enforcement of the guarantees of the Constitution, or whether an amendment of the Constitution is necessary for the purpose.

Mr. Noel introduced a resolution instructing the Select Committee to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of abolishing by an amendment to the Constitution, the office of President and of establishing in lieu thereof an Executive Council, consisting of three members to be elected by Districts composed of the contiguous States, as near as practicable, each member of said Council to be armed with a veto power such as is now vested in the President, and if such plan be deemed practicable by said Special Committee that they report to this House such details thereof as may be necessary to accommodate the same to the existing Constitution of the United States, and that said Special Committee also be requested to take into consideration the means necessary, if any can be devised, to restore the equilibrium between the free and slave States in the Senate, and particularly whether this end can be accomplished by a voluntary division on the part of some of the slave States into two or more States.

Mr. Hindman proposed an amendment to the Constitution expressly recognizing property in slaves where slavery now or may hereafter exist, and express the denial to the Federal Government to prohibit or interfere with it anywhere, or restrict the trade in slaves between the States; also to protect slavery wherever the Federal jurisdiction extends, and guarantee the protection of slaves while passing through the Free States; any State defeating or impeding the Fugitive Slave Law not to be entitled to a representation in Congress.

Mr. Larrabee introduced a resolution recommending that the several States call a convention for amendments to the Constitution, to the end that the people may thus be enabled to confer together and adopt such measures as in their wisdom may be proper to promote the common weal of the States.

The above propositions were severally read and referred to the Union Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.

The Union Convention met to-day. A large number was present. Col. Wm. C. Alexander presided, assisted by a Vice President from each county in the State.

A committee on an address and resolutions was appointed, of which Com. Stockton was made Chairman.

Colonel Alexander made a strong Union speech, which was received with immense applause, after which Com. Stockton made a few remarks and then read the address, which is a very strong and able document.

It declares that the North has done wrong and must retrace their steps by the repeal of all laws preventing the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; that the citizens of the Southern States must be allowed to travel through the other States with their property, and that slaves must be returned upon claim being made for them. All this the South has a clear right to; she looks not to indemnity for the past but to protection for the future. The North is in the wrong as matters now stand, and what has been wrongfully done must be undone. Upon the adoption of the address, objection was made by Mr. O. S. Halstead, Jr., who regarded the wrong about equal on both sides. He thought the address ought simply to declare against any attempt to trample down the authority of the general government. Com. Stockton replied at considerable length; the address was then laid upon the table and the resolution adopted amid much confusion, but by a large vote.

Mr. Rushing, a Republican, attempted to speak on the address and resolutions, and was proceeding to show that there was no wrong at all on the part of the North, but entirely on that of the South, when, amid great confusion, the Chairman came forward and said that it was evident that the Convention did not desire to hear the gent. He

then put the question upon the adoption of the resolutions, which was carried. The address was then adopted by a large vote. Several Republicans cheered for two speeches.

The following persons were appointed, under the 5th resolution, a commission to consult and advise with other States: Hon. Robt. F. Stockton, Hon. R. M. Price, Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Hon. Jas. Randolph, and Hon. W. C. Alexander.

Mr. O. S. Halstead offered a resolution to the effect that both North and South had committed wrongs against each other and the Federal Government, and that New Jersey pledges herself to do all in her power to preserve the rights of the States under the Federal Government and the Constitution. Adopted.

The Convention adjourned amidst confusion. Mr. Rushing claiming the right to speak.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 12.

The third ballot for Governor took place to-day and resulted as follows: Pickens 56, Johnson 45, Jamison 28, Rhett 28—scattering 6. The balloting ceased for to-day.

The small pox is increasing here and causes great uneasiness.

There is a prospect of the Legislature adjourning to Charleston to-morrow.

BATON ROUGE, Dec. 12.

The Senate passed the Convention bill after elegant opposition speeches by Messrs. Randall, Hunt, and Wirt.

Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, was introduced to the joint session, and made a speech announcing the action of Mississippi, and asking the co-operation of Louisiana. He was cordially received. The hall was crowded.

The bill to appoint commissioners to sister slave States created much discussion and was lost.

The resolution requesting the Governor to communicate with the Governors of the other Southern States on the condition of the country was adopted by both Houses.

Both Houses will probably adjourn to-night.

Later.—The extra session of the Legislature adjourned sine die this evening at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, now at the head of the Patent Office, has accepted the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

At the meeting of the Committee of 33 to-day, Mr. Nelson submitted a proposition which he deems a suitable basis for adjustment of existing affairs. The ultra Southern members are inclined to reject all propositions, and declare that a re-construction of the government is inevitable.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.—A correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Times advocates that the proposed Southern Confederacy shall be organized as a "constitutional monarchy." Republicanism he thinks has been tried and found wanting, and the only safety of the South is in a "strong government." A correspondent of the Enquirer, published at the same place, thinks if the South wants a King, it should get a descendant of George the Third, as it would be difficult to make one of American stuff, for the reason so many aspirants would consider their claims set aside if not elected to the office, and might rebel.

Mr. Bartow, a secession leader in Georgia, advocates a "strong, consolidated government" and the abolition of all State Governments in the Southern Confederacy. Where are we drifting? Secession is bad enough, what will follow it? "Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind."

PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—In the vote cast in the General Assembly of Georgia for electors to cast the votes of Georgia for President and Vice President of the United States, we find recorded the following: For President of Southern Confederacy, R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, 1. For President of Southern United States, Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, 1.

When a man has the headache, and says "it's the salmon," you may safely conclude that he has been "drinking like a fish."

FALL IMPORTATION, 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES, Warranted Uniform in Quality.

S. C. BULL, DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, In all their Varieties.

St. Clair st., (Todd's Old Stand,) Frankfort, Ky.

Boys, Men, Youth's, and Children's Boots, of calf, kip, thick and Grain'd leather. Kip Brogans, Planter's Dutch Boots, Congress Calf, Gaiters, single and double sole. Also Tufant's Shoes, of all kinds oct. 11.

TRICK BOOTS, Special attention requested to my stock of Men's Thick Boots, made with half double sole, and two soles, without a welt. They are a superior article, and can be relied on for excellent service, as I had them made free of all inferior stock.

BROGANS, And all other kinds of shoes, made with special reference to durability, and are cheaper to the buyer than any price. Lowest Market Prices. Constantly reminded that persons will seek and find the cheapest house to trade with, I mean to sell my goods at the lowest rate for articles of equal quality.

Hats and Caps, My stock in this line is not surpassed in the city for variety or cheapness.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Miscellaneous, Law, Medical, and Religious.

I HAVE just received a large importation of the above mentioned Books. Scholars wishing School Books would do well to give me a call, where they will find the largest stock of books and stationery in the city. S. C. BULL, oct. 11.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, JUST RECEIVED, 6 barrels Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted. [oct 11] GRAY & TODD.

CRANBERRIES, ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [oct 26] GRAY & TODD.

QUARTER bbls. Elegant Mackerel, 25 kits assorted No. 1 Mackerel, in store with April 25, 1860. W. M. KENE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Eucalyptus and many others, whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manner born."

Hardly Realized.

"Hi 'ad 'n' terrible 'eadache this mornin', and I stepped into the haphazard hands and said to the man, 'Can you please me of an 'eadache?'" "Does it ache 'ard?" says 'e. "Exceedingly," says 'e, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache."

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard, intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headache may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headache; Anemia and plethoria are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGE.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills, but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's a high dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants more of that same that relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridge.—Och! sure now and ye've sed it; here's the quarter, and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, either.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which constipation is the forerunner are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Pile, Bile, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, find their origin in the system by this alarming symptom.

Unfrequently the disease named originates in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in its early stage. Front these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the noxious accumulations of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

For Horses and other Animals.

McLean's celebrated Liniment is the only safe and reliable remedy for the cure of sprain, ring bone, wind galls, splints, unsound humps, or swellings. It will never fail to cure big head, poll evil, fistula, old running sores, or swellings, properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, cracked heels, chafes, saddle or collar galls, cuts, sores or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Apply it as directed, and a cure is certain in every instance.

Thence no longer with the many worthless Liniments offered to you. Obtain a supply of Dr. McLean's celebrated Liniment. It will cure you.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Will relieve pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleanse, purify, and heal the foulest sores in an incredibly short time.

For Horses

An Easy Remedy for our Wrongs.

The philosophic spirit, says the Richmond Whig, in which the New Orleans Bee discusses the wrongs and considers the remedies of the South is as worthy of imitation as its suggestions are of being attentively weighed. In a late number, it adverts to the easy and complete remedy of non-intercourse, as one which may be used while the South remains in the Union, and which is perfectly compatible with the faithful observance of her constitutional obligations. There is no earthly reason why the South should continue to enrich her bitter and inveterate foes; why her merchants should annually import millions of dollars worth of Northern products; why Southern men should regularly pass the summer months at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Newport, Nahant, Saratoga and other Northern cities, lavishing with characteristic liberality, their hard earnings on those who, while waxing wealthy on the fruits of Southern labor, hate us from the bottom of their hearts, and take counsel for our ruin. Without very painful sacrifices; without sudden and startling changes, it is entirely within the power of the Southern States gradually to withdraw from the North, and to keep at home sums of almost fabulous value. By thus acting, we cease to foster our enemies; we abstain from strengthening the hand raised to smite us; we decline swelling Northern coffers with Southern treasure, and we retain amongst ourselves these resources which in a too generous spirit we have for years been squandering upon our persecutors and revilers. This is a curative means which is far less rapid than a violent separation of the two sections, but which is fraught with no contention, can provoke no complaint, is free from all danger of war and bloodshed, and will assuredly, in the course of a few years, secure results of extraordinary importance.

A policy such as this must eventually demolish the boasted superiority of Northern trade, while it creates and consolidates Southern independence. It is evident that in proportion as our citizens cease to be dependent upon Northern industry for a multitude of the necessities and comforts of life, they will begin to look about them and enquire whether the same articles cannot be procured at home. Every dollar withdrawn from Northern commerce will be invested in Southern enterprise. When we give up purchasing boots and shoes and hats and clothes, and machinery of all kinds, and glass and chinaware, and ten thousand other products of Northern industry, we shall assuredly direct our attention to the expediency of manufacturing them ourselves. It needs but a beginning, and the great laws of necessity and demand will accomplish the rest. The South has hitherto been exceedingly loth to realize the truth of a fundamental axiom in political economy, viz: that a nation can never grow rich which exports all it produces, and imports all it needs. In other words, people who would wish to build up material prosperity, and its concomitants, greatness and power, must be almost entirely self-dependent and self-supporting. This is no arduous problem in a land like the South, teeming with all the elements of wealth—with cheap, continual and controllable labor; with the raw material at hand, and hence exempt from all expense of transportation; with every possible means and appliance for the successful prosecution of manufacturing industry—and best of all, with a fervid patriotism and manly spirit of dignity and independence perpetually inviting her sons to cast off the trammels of Northern mercantile despotism.

We still hope that in the midst of the very discords and commotions now prevailing, the South will be enabled to discover a path leading to the attainment of all she deems dearest and most precious. It would indeed be one of those signal instances of providential retribution which we are not unfrequently called upon to note with wonder and awe, if just at the time when the North exults in fancied triumph over the South, the period of her decadence and of our onward and uninterrupted march should begin.

Look at Home.

"I am starved! I have had nothing to eat for several days." This was the dying exclamation of a poor man named Luther Shaylor, aged sixty years, who committed suicide by cutting his throat, in London, on the 21st ult. The same journals that record the Coroner's inquest in this case, are full of rejoicings over the prospective improvement of "the poor negro in the United States, under the Republican administration of Mr. Lincoln."

We would suggest to these transatlantic philanthropists that they mind their own business, and let ours alone. If they have any superfluous charity looking for investment, let them "begin at home." The slaves in their worst estate, in the slave States, are infinitely better off than the white slaves of England—of whom the unhappy Luke Shaylor was the representative man. Who ever heard of a slave in any of the southern States cutting his throat for want, or saying "I am starved! I have had nothing to eat for several days."

PERSONAL.—Colonels Major and Gibbons, of the Frankfort Commonwealth, are in the city.—*Low Journal.*

Not quite. Our Majors and Colonels are all at home.

Tom—"What ails your eye, Joe?" Joe—"I told a man he lied."

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

Union Meeting—Nominations.

An adjourned meeting of the Union party of Lexington, was held in the City Hall on Saturday night, the 8th inst., for the purpose of making nominations for City Officers to be elected in January next.

Roger W. Hanson, Esq., briefly addressed the meeting in regard to some resolutions which he proposed to introduce. At the close of his remarks he offered the resolutions which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

1. Resolved, That the present state of peril in which our country is placed, has been produced chiefly by the unfortunate existence of two sectional parties, one proposing to prohibit slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation, and the other proposing to extend slavery in the Territories by Congressional protection;—the success of the one, by the election of their candidate to the Presidency, has caused a bitterness and violence of feeling on the part of the other, which threatens the destruction of the Union—that we deplore the existence of sectional parties as a great misfortune to the country, and deeply regret the rash and unwise policy which lead to their formation;—and believing that the future peace and security of the country depend upon the formation of a great National Party which by wise and conservative measures may save the country from its present dangers and triumph in 1864 over the sectionalism of both extremes, we adopt as a basis for such a party—upon which the conservative men of all sections can stand—the doctrine of the Compromise of 1850—non-intervention by Congress with the subject of slavery in the Territories, either to prohibit or protect—leaving the people of the Territories to determine the question of slavery for themselves, free from Congressional interference, and subject, according to the conventional principle of the Kansas bill, only to the Constitution of the United States as it may be construed by the Supreme Court when a case is presented for adjudication properly arising within the Territories, and the decisions when made, to be acquiesced in and enforced.

2. Resolved, That the South have just cause of complaint against the North, on account of the refusal of Northern Governors to return fugitives for justice, charged with the violation of our slave laws, and on account of the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law by some of the Northern States, and especially on account of their unjust and mischievous purposes as indicated in the platform of the Republican party, and as avowed by their leaders, to prohibit slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation;—that it is the duty of Northern Governors to return to the South fugitives from justice, and it is the duty of the Northern States to repeal their unconstitutional acts, which, though void, are none the less pestilent, infructuous and offensive—and to cease their aggressions upon the South and recognize the equality of the State by adhering to the policy of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and between the States—in the Territories, and in the District of Columbia—that such a course on their part would afford a permanent adjustment of the pending difficulties upon terms honorable and just to all sections, and should the North refuse to grant so just and reasonable a demand, the South should seek redress and protection, not by going out of the Union, but by retaliatory and defensive measures, prudent and constitutional, social and legal, within the Union and under its authority and protection;—that disunion is a remedy for nothing complained of, but would greatly aggravate the evils existing or likely to occur, as being on or coming from the North, and exceeding all that are now even imagined by the most morbid and discontented of our countrymen.

3. Resolved, That disunion all former differences of opinion, we adopt the foregoing resolutions as the basis of our action, and invite all those who co-operate with us to co-operate with us. Mr. S. D. Bruce offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every candidate and every individual who votes in this Convention pledge themselves to abide by the decision of the same, and support its nominees.

The meeting then went into the nomination of candidates, the vote being taken by ballot for each nominee separately (with the exception of candidates for the Council) with the following result:

FOR MAYOR, EDWARD W. DOWDEN.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY, HENRY C. DUNLAP.
FOR TREASURER, JOSEPH P. MILLER.
FOR ASSESSOR, DR. S. L. ADAMS.
FOR CAPTAIN OF NIGHT WATCHMEN, AUGUSTUS DIAMOND.
FOR KEEPER OF CITY POOR & WORK HOUSE, CALEB WILLIAMS, JR.

SUBORDINATE NIGHT WATCH.
Ward No. 1.—JAMES NIXON.
Ward No. 2.—WILLIAM WOODHOUSE.
Ward No. 3.—J. S. MASEYER.
Ward No. 4.—MOSES MOORE.

On motion, the tickets for the Council were ordered to be completed by the Committees, and their selections declared the nominees of the Convention. [The reports of the Committees have not yet been made.]

J. G. CHINN, Chairman.
RICHARD MARSH, Secretary.

The Lago Case.

Our readers will remember the case in which Gov. Dennison refused to surrender a negro thief as a fugitive from justice, upon the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky. Gov. Magoffin intends to have the important questions arising out of the action of Gov. Dennison tested before the courts of the country, and with that view has appointed Col. T. B. Monroe as attorney for the State, to make a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States for a mandamus against Gov. Dennison.

Probably no case has ever arisen in this country more important to the interests of the slave States, and which will excite more attention than that which has been entrusted to the management of Col. Monroe. In view of these facts, we must express our surprise at the appointment which the Governor has made. We will not deny to Col. M. ability as a political editor, but we have never dreamed that he possessed legal attainments of such a character as to fit him for this high trust. He was, it is true, educated as a lawyer, but it is equally true that nearly his whole time, for some years past, has been devoted to the editorial life, and he has, in a great measure, as we are informed, been withdrawn from the active practice of the legal profession. His appointment in this important case is quite out of place, and indicates that Governor Magoffin does not comprehend the great interests which the people of the South have at stake in this matter.

He who can prevent a moment's anger may suppress many days' sorrow. Speak of men's virtues as if they were your own, and of their vices as if you were liable to their punishment.

Obadiah Grubbs says the "tree of knowledge was the birch tree, the twigs of which have done more to make a man acquainted with arithmetic than all the members of the vegetable kingdom combined."

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate "a writ of attain'd her."

Gov. Magoffin has addressed the following circular letter to the Governors of the slave States:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, December 9, 1860.

Entertaining the opinion that some movement should be instituted at the earliest possible moment, to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the Government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step, I have, with great diffidence, concluded to submit to the Governors of the slave States a series of propositions, and ask their counsel and co-operation in bringing about a settlement upon them as they can be submitted to the assembling Legislatures and Conventions of the slave States, and a Convention of all said States, or of those only approving, be called to pass upon them, and ask a general Convention of all of the States of the Union that may be disposed to meet on this basis for a conference. The present goal to be accomplished would be to arrest the secession movement, until the question as to whether the Union can be preserved upon fair and honorable terms, can be fully tested. If there be a basis for the adjustment of our difficulties within the Union, nothing should be left undone in order to its development. To this end, it seems to me there should be a conference of the States in some form, and it appears to me the form above suggested would be most effective. I, therefore, as the Governor of this State, having as deep a stake in the perpetuity of the Union, and at the same time as much solicitude for the maintenance of the institution of slavery as any other, would respectfully beg leave to submit for your consideration the following outline of proposition:

1st. Repel, by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, all laws in the free States in any degree nullifying or obstructing the execution of the fugitive slave law.

2d. Amendments to said law to enforce its thorough execution in the free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstructions in the way of his recovery.

3d. The passage of a law by Congress, compelling the Governor of the free States to return fugitives from justice, indicted by a grand jury in another State, for stealing or enticing away a slave.

4th. To amend the Constitution so as to divide all the territories now belonging to the United States, or heretofore to be acquired, between the free and the slave States, say upon the line of the 37th degree of north latitude—all north of that line to come into the Union with requisite population as free States, and all south of the same to come in as slave States.

5th. To amend the Constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

6th. To alter the Constitution so as to give the South the power, say in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of slavery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. MAGOFFIN.

Mr. E. J. Curley, the agent for "Colton's General Atlas" is in our city, and will remain for a few days, to call on our citizens and obtain subscribers for this valuable work. Colton's Atlas is considered by those competent to judge, as being the best work of the kind which has ever been published. It is gotten up in the highest style of art, as to its engravings and letter press descriptions. It contains one hundred and eighty maps of large size, engraved on steel, and is bound in the best style of half morocco. It is formerly sold in two volumes at \$25; it has now been condensed into one volume, and is sold for \$16. We can safely recommend this work as being the best Atlas now published, and to all who have a use for such a work, it will be found invaluable.

We understand that Roger W. Hanson, Esq., has been elected Colonel of the First Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard. The Regiment consists of three battalions, commanded respectively by Majors A. Buford, H. McDowell, and John B. Major.

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1860.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Ramsey et al. v. Ramsey's adm'r et al., Mason; affirmed.
Harrison v. Travis & Breeden, Jefferson; affirmed.
Commonwealth v. Bledsoe & Logan; reversed.

ORDERS.

Elijah Arnold, Esq., of Owen, admitted attorney in this court.

Swango v. Nichol's heirs, Bath; rule against appellee.

Jones v. Ewing, Bath; motion by appellee to dismiss for failure to file record, and motion by appellee to docket the cause.

Berry v. Hamilton, Montgomery; submitted per agreement filed.

Watson v. Wickliffe, Larue; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Burnam et al. v. Burnam et al., Madison; affirmed.

Hobbs et al. v. King et al., Lincoln; affirmed.

Prall's adm'r v. Fry's adm'r, Boyle; affirmed.

Anderson v. Anderson et al., Knox; affirmed.

Hall v. Cox's adm'r, Davis; affirmed.

Fielder & Jack v. Mitchell et al., Davies; were submitted on briefs.

Messer et al. v. Woodson, Knox; continued by consent.

Millett et al. v. Pottinger, Davies; continued.

Commonwealth v. Turner; argued by Judge Brock for defendant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hobbs et al. v. King et al., Lincoln; affirmed.

Burnam et al. v. Burnam et al., Madison; affirmed.

Passmore's heirs v. Addison, Mercer; affirmed.

Anderson v. Anderson et al., Knox; affirmed.

Hall v. Cox's adm'r, Davis; affirmed.

Prall's adm'r v. Fry's adm'r et al., Boyle; reversed.

ORDERS.

T. B. Horden, Esq., of Springfield, admitted attorney in this court.

Watson v. Wickliffe, Larue; motion to affirm as a delay case denied.

Bosley v. Sandberry's ex'r, Washington; motion to correct mandate to allow damages.

Owens v. Gossett, No. 1, Pulaski; affirmed.

Owens v. Gossett, No. 2, Pulaski; petition for modification of opinion granted.

Hornbeck et al. v. Anderson's ex'r, Bullitt; affirmed.

J. C. Hornbeck's widow and heirs v. Anderson's ex'r, Bullitt; time extended till 14th day of term to file petition for rehearing.

Berry v. Daugherty, Nicholas; cross appeal granted.

Faisher et al. v. Ware's ex'r et al., Campbell; appeal dismissed motion of appellee, failure to file record.

Snilling v. Hampton, Bath; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal—motion overruled.

Covins v. Covins, Pulaski; affirmed.

Johnson v. Ervine et al., McLean; affirmed.

Hawes v. Roberts, Hancock; affirmed.

Middleton v. Belknap, Marion; affirmed.

Glavey v. Tharp, Marion; affirmed.

Glavey et al. v. Kirk's heirs, Marion; affirmed.

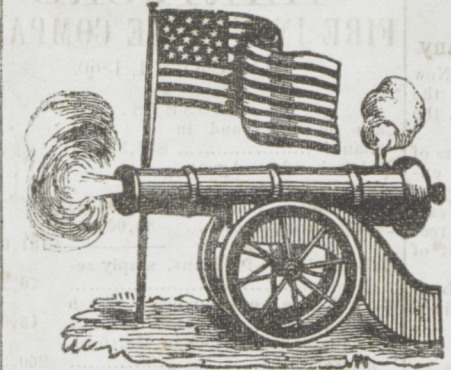
Moore v. Simpson, Simpson; submitted on briefs.

Commonwealth v. Turner, argued in part by James for Commonwealth.

Mrs. Partington says she don't see why the Orangemen can't be allowed to stand upon the docks to see the Prince of Wales, just as well as the peanut peddlers or the molasses candy boys.

The total cotton crop of North Carolina for the last year was 183,907 bales, valued at \$9,000,000.

RALLY! RALLY!!



The members of the Constitutional Union

party of Franklin county are requested to meet at the Court House, in Frankfort, on next Monday, to appoint delegates to the Union State Convention at Louisville, on the 8th of January.

THE THREE GREAT CREATURE-COMFORTS OF THE CHINESE.—A Chinese proverb says that—"To be happy on earth one must be born in Sochow, live in Canton, and die in Liang-chin; for in the first are the handsome people, in the second the richest luxuries, and in the third the best coffin."

The triumph of woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband; and that can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.

A caviller in our vicinity the other day tried to out his opponent with this question: "If Noah did send out a dove that never returned, where did it go to?"

"Why," retorted his antagonist, "I suppose somebody shot it."

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Chase, the Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, to Miss JOSEPHINE L., only daughter of John W. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. C. G. GRAHAM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPNOEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HILARY DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, dec12 ly. Williamsburg, New York.

CONSUMPTIONS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONY, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov20-w&twf.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—it allays all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860—ly.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Having determined not to sell the Mansion House property for the present, I desire to rent the Rooms in the first story of the building. They will be rented on very reasonable terms by the month. Application can be made to JAMES R. PAGE, at the store of T. S. Page & Co., St. Clair st., or to Thomas S. Page, Esq., dec12 ly. A. G. HODGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP.

WHICH has existed for many years past between the undersigned and C. G. GRAHAM, under the style of "C. G. Graham," in the Livestock and Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other property, and all personal, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Graham, I hereby give notice to all concerned, that as surviving partner I will close the unsettled business of said late firm. All persons indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment, so that I may be enabled to pay the outstanding debts against it. Frankfort, dec14 th. THO. S. PAGE. Yeoman copy.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It is represented to me that JAS. WILSON, under an indictment in the Henderson Circuit Court for murder, did, on the night of the 29th of November last escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Wilson, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

Tao. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Wilson is about 26 years of age, six feet high; raw boned; weighs about 180 pounds; very dark or black hair, light beard and mustache; rather pale from long confinement; grey eyes; had on black clothes, and soft wool hat.

For further particulars inquire at this office. dec12-w&twf.

LOST.

A LARGE GOLD BRACELET, with the owner's name engraved on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office. dec12 tf.

City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL,
Frankfort, Dec. 11, 1860.
ORDERED, That an election for eight Councilmen for the City of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Court House in said City, on the first Saturday in January next, and that R. Runyan and A. G. Cammack be judges to superintend said election.

By order of the Board, G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
J. W. BATCHELOR, C. C. P. dec12 twtd.

Special Orders, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS KY. RIVER BATTALION,
Frankfort, December 12, 1860.
The officers and members of the Governor's Guard are hereby ordered to assemble at their Armory, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of voting for a Captain and other officers.

JOHN B. MAJOR,
Major Kentucky River Battalion.
dec12

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About the 6th instant, a light BAY HORSE, shod all round, 15½ hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on the nose; one hind foot white; 8 or 9 years old. He may have light harness marks, as he works in my carriage.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid upon conviction of the thief and return of the horse, if stolen; or a generous reward if he should have strayed.

Frankfort, dec12 tf. A. W. DUDLEY.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.

I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 35 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.

nov20 w&twf. L. W. MACEY.

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF
DRY GOODS.

R. KNOTT
Would respectfully announce that he is now receiving and opening an entirely new stock of WINTER DRY GOODS!

Bought within the past few days in the Eastern cities, at greatly reduced prices, and will be sold accordingly. Being the only house in the city which has made a second importation this season, we will be enabled to exhibit many NEW STYLES which have never been introduced in this market.

Call and examine our styles, and see at what greatly reduced prices they are selling.

R. KNOTT,
312 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oct29 w&twf.

LESIE COMBS.
(Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet.)
Built expressly for the trade. GEO. STIVERS, Master. Leaves Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 p. m., for Frankfort and Munday's Landing, and for Woodford and Coggs's Landings on Thursdays, at 4 p. m.

Returning, leaves Frankfort Wednesdays and Sundays, at 8 o'clock, a. m., for Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, agent, Frankfort. nov19 tf.

N. E. Cor. Main & St. Clair sts., Frankfort, Ky.

E. B. GETZ, Salesman. dec3-w&twf.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, Dec. 3, 1860, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:

Trains going West at 7:55 a. m., and 3:13 p. m. Trains going East at 9:20 a. m., and 5:25 p. m.

The Morning Train West makes connection for Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 2:50 p. m.

The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio and Mississippi rivers for the West and South.

The Nashville Train leaves Louisville at 7:45 a. m., and 7:00 p. m.—making close connections for the South.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
Dec. 3, 1860—tf. Yeoman copy.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

*Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copping, for Letter Press,
Carminc, of brilliant hue.*

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)
4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION.—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carminc may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.

1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39, Vine St., Cincinnati, O.
KEENON & CRUTHER are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.
Dec. 14, 1859—ly.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON



ARCH BRIDGES AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.

ARE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.
Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati.
MOSELEY & CO.
April 2, 1860—ly.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Irvotypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKE pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.
I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.
The Irvotype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.
Call and See, July 9, 1860—w&twf.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND VOLUME
OF
Reports of Selected Civil and Criminal Cases.

Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Winter Terms of 1859, by James P. Metcalf, Reporter.

THE above work will be sent, postage paid, upon the receipt of FIVE DOLLARS, the price of the book.
S. C. BULL, BOOKSELLER,
Sole Agent for Kentucky.

P. S.—The above work will be furnished to the Trade upon LIBERAL terms, either bound or in sheets.
S. C. BULL,
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 6, '60. [Yeoman copy.]

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS,

For Burning and Lubricating.
FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.
At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.
We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.
Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.
C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or
A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
Kenawha C. C. Oil Manufacturing Co.,
Feb. 14, 1860. 97 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

A. STRAUS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE AND CHAIRS,
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.
Feb. 15, 1860—ly.

COACH FACTORY.

HEMING & QUINN keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of CARRIAGES—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
EVERETT'S PATENT COUPLING,
For the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln, and Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.
All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1859—tf.

Artesian Well Water.

SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goates, &c. Mounted or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

25 BBLs. Uden Lime;
25 BBLs. Cement, just received per the "Dove," and for sale by
April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO.

FRANKFORT AGENCY OF THE New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:
"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."
The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.
We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits—under the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.
Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.
It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for reference apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

C. S. MORSEHEAD, President.
ED. D. H. TAYLOR,
THO. S. PAGE,
CHAS. G. PHYTHIAN, Directors.
R. W. SCOTT,
H. L. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane \$5,000
Thomas F. Thornton 5,000
Joseph H. Davies 5,000
William G. Craig 5,000
John C. Herndon 5,000
John T. Pendleton 1,500

\$26,500
MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort Branch Office.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 4, WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS 1st Jan. 1858, \$34,213 34
AMT OF LIABILITIES, " 41,110 01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.
Cash, Balance in Bank \$37,000 56
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$80,000) 400,600 00
Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$253,667) 150,859 85
Bank Stocks (market value) 77,000 00
Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the Company) 67,604 72
Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,625 93 has since been received) 14,375 93
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Agents on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,857 57 has since been received) 24,634 75
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office 2,087 53
Total \$834,213 34

LIABILITIES.
Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at \$39,410 01
Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700 00
Total \$41,110 01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.
J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
Oct. 12, 1859.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY
CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE
ETNA INSURANCE CO.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.
NET SURPLUS OF \$942,800 72,
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
OF Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$451,520 83
In Wis'n, 106,955 07
In Kent'y, 204,939 40
In Illinoi, 448,327 41
In Missouri, 384,518 04
In Iowa, 101,399 46
In Penn'a, 21,592 82
In Ark. & Ga., 23,945 09
In Mississippi and Alabama, 832,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurances of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an important duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1860.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
Dec. 14, 1859—tf.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1860.
ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,690 89
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00
\$131,029 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59
Real Estate, unimproved, 15,000 00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 260,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00
900 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bond, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents, market value, 36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, \$936,709 59
Total liabilities, 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.
J. M. MILLS, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 18, '60—tf.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Capital, \$500,000.

1. ITS CAPITAL IS AMPLE.
2. ITS RATES ARE REASONABLE.
3. IT PAYS ITS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

T. C. ALBYN, Secretary.
J. H. HUNTINGTON, President.
J. H. MILLS, Agent at Frankfort.
July 1, 1860—ly.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing every inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and Benefit and Health to your Infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of the highest commendation of its magical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know" after ten years' experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY in the world in ALL cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA, IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE, YES, ABSOLUTELY SURE, to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggist throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13, Cedar Street, New York.
Price Only 25 Cents Per Bottle.
June 6, 1860—w&twf.

All Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!

BY DRs. HARDY & CO.
AT THEIR
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,

No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of Sycamore, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Surgery. Has thirty years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twenty years to curing certain

PRIVATE DISEASES, he will guarantee a cure in their most complicated and severe cases. Recent cases are cured in

A VERY FEW DAYS.
YOUNG MEN injured in mind or body by a secret infatuation, should at once apply. He has cured many thousand such persons, and will restore you to health, happiness, friends and society.

WOMEN having discharges peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

Skin Diseases carefully treated.
Be particular as to the name and number.
31 East Fourth street, Cincinnati Ohio.
Persons living at a distance can receive medicine by sending a history of their case and sending two stamps.
Address,
Jan. 27, 1860—d&wly. Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REMEDIES, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.
Geo. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [June 28, 1860—ly.]

WANTED TO HIRE.

COLORADO GIRL ten or twelve years of age. A liberal price will be paid.
out—tf. [Yeoman copy.] B. F. MEEK.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in these sections of the country.

The article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, and invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the younger sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits now in vogue. The BOTTLE OF HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT.
December 9, 1859—ly.

THIRD VOLUME OF THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!
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THE SECOND VOLUME of the "KENTUCKY FARMER" closed with the month of June, and the Third Volume commenced in July last. We promised two years ago to try and give to the Agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now every one of our patrons. Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for THE DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and send us one or more additional dollars for the FIRST VOLUME.

The receipts for the First Volume about paid the expenses of its publication. We promised our patrons that we would publish ONE VOLUME whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. We redeemed that pledge. The subscription list for the Second Volume, but is nothing like so large as it should be. Shall we have the kind and continued support of its present patrons, together with their aid in extending its circulation? If so, we promise to do everything in our power to make the paper worthy of its generous Kentucky public.

The "KENTUCKY FARMER" will still be published monthly, in its present form of sixteen large quarto pages, for ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance. As the small amount charged for the paper will not justify the trouble and expense of sending it to subscribers, no paper will be forwarded unless paid for in advance.

Subscriptions can be forwarded to us by mail at our risk. Letters addressed to us need not be registered. Address
Aug. 1860. A. G. HODGES & CO.,
Frankfort, Ky.

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Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

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He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky River, immediately below the railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.
JOHN C. BATES.
September 3, 1860—tf.

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Being made at Cincinnati with the 5:35 p. m. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

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